

The Sabbath Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1866.

Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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those Churches which have other solemn days for their assemblies, provided they keep at a distance from superstition. And this will be the case if they be only designed for the observance of discipline and well regulated order. Let us sum up the whole in the following manner: As the truth was delivered to the Jews under a figure, so it is given to us without any shadows. First, in order that, during our whole life, we should meditate on a perpetual rest from our own works, that the Lord may operate within us by his Spirit. Secondly, that every man, whenever he has leisure, should diligently exercise himself in private, in pious reflections on the works of God, and also that we should at the same time observe the legitimate order of the Church, appointed for the hearing of the word, for the administration of the sacraments, and for public prayer. Thirdly, that we should not unkindly oppress those who are subject to us. Thus vanish all the dreams of false prophets, who in past ages have inflicted the Church with a Jewish notion, affirming that nothing but the ceremonial part of this commandment, which, according to them, is the appointment of the seventh day, has been abrogated; but that the moral part of it, that is, the observance of one day in seven, still remains. But this is only changing the day in contempt of the Jews, while they retain the same opinion of the holiness of a day, for, on this principle, the same mysterious significance would still be attributed to particular days, which formerly obtained among the Jews. But the principal thing to be remembered is the general doctrine, that, lest religion decay or languish among us, sacred assemblies ought diligently to be held, and that we ought to use those external means which are adapted to support the worship of God.

I have been thus full in the quotations from Calvin, because of the wide-spread influence of his doctrines in the Reformation in Switzerland, France, and England, and the respect shown him by modern scholars and divines. His statements are too plainly those of one who ignored all Sabbath ideas, as of holy time or divine appointment, to need comment.

Zwingle was, however, the leader in Switzerland—a sort of John the Baptist—to whose assistance Calvin came, and gave, by his scholarship and zeal, greater power and impetus to the movement. Of Zwingle's opinion on the question under consideration, we have the following, from Brabourne, page 277, (London, 1680):

"The Sabbath, in so far as it is ceremonial, is abolished, and therefore now we are not tied or bound to any certain times."

The same author, on page 271, gives us the following from Calvin, commenting on Gal. 4: 10, and Col. 2: 16:

"When we now-days observe a difference of days, we do not put any bond, or tie of necessity, upon men's consciences. We make no difference of days, as if one day were more holy than another. We place no religion in them. We only provide for order and concord."

"We observe no days as if there were any religion in holy days, or as if it would be unlawful to work upon them; we have respect unto policy and order, and not unto days."

Nothing could be clearer or more definite, as a renunciation of all Sabbath or divinely appointed rest and worship seasons. In full keeping with this, I find his ideas, as expressed in his other writings. From his "Institutes of the Christian Religion," (Phil. 1841), vol. 1, book 2, chap. 8, on the discussion of the Fourth Commandment, I extract, as follows:

"The end of this precept is, that being dead to our own affections and works, we should meditate on the kingdom of God, and be exercised in that meditation in the observance of his institutions."

"Assemblies of the Church are appointed in the divine word, and the necessity of them is sufficiently known, even from the experience of life. Unless there be stated days appointed for them, how can they be held? According to the apostle, 'All things are to be done decently, and in order,' among us. But, so far is it from being possible to preserve order and decorum without this regulation, that if it were abolished, the Church would be in imminent danger of immediate convulsion and ruin."

But why, it may be asked, do we not rather assemble on every day, that so all distinction of days may be removed? I sincerely wish this were practised, and truly, spiritual wisdom would be well won by some portion of time being daily devoted to it."

"I am obliged to be rather more diffuse on this point, because, in the present age, some unquiet spirits have been raising noisy contentions respecting the Lord's day. They complain that Christians are hindered with Judaism, because they retain any observance of days. But I reply, that the Lord's day is not observed by us upon the principle of Judaism; because in this respect the difference between us and the Jews is very great. For we celebrate it with scrupulous rigor, as a testimony which we conceive to be a figure of some spiritual mystery, but only use it as a remedy necessary to the preservation of order in the Church."

"However, the ancients have, without sufficient reason, substituted what we call the Lord's day in the room of the Sabbath. For since the resurrection of the Lord, the end of the commemoration of the 'rest' which was administered by the ancient Sabbath; the new day, which put an end to the observance of the Sabbath, is not a shadowy ceremony. The day is to be as much more on the necessary number that I would have the Sabbath to be an invariable institution to it; nor will I condemn

same kind as that by which deacons are now understood to hold their office, not subject to be displaced by another filling good behaviour while capable of doing his office. But the pastor does not seem to have been elected with any reference to his being qualified to preach, but with regard to the possession of capabilities for presiding among and overseeing the church. The New Testament seems also to show, that the Evangelist, or Messenger, was not eligible to any local charge, at least while capable of going and preaching the gospel. This view, if followed, would greatly lessen the evils of the present course in regard to the settling and unsetting of pastors, and reduce the leaven of emulation among churches and ministers in regard to popularity, place and pay. This course would require that the churches should provide agencies and means for the support of those whose duty it is to publish the gospel.

After the discourse, the Association was called to order by the Moderator of the last session, and prayer was offered by Alfred B. Burdick.

On motion, the reading of the Rules of Order was waived, and the Moderator appointed a Committee to Nominate Officers, consisting of H. H. Baker, Geo. Tomlinson, and E. G. Champlin.

The Association then adjourned till 2 o'clock, after prayer by Walter B. Gillette.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Association convened agreeable to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by Geo. E. Tomlinson.

The Rules of Order were then read. The Nominating Committee made their report, and the following officers were chosen:

Moderator—Geo. Tomlinson, Shiloh, N. J. Recording Secretary—George H. Greenman, Mystic Bridge, Conn. Assistant Recording Secretary—Nathan Vars, New Market, N. Y. Corresponding Secretary—Walter B. Gillette, Shiloh, N. J. Treasurer—P. L. Berry, Westerly, K. I.

George B. Utter, by appointment, read the letters from the churches, as follows: New Market, 1st Hopkinton, Shiloh, Berlin, Marlboro, 2d Hopkinton, Rockville, Westerly, Plainfield, Pawcatuck, New York, Greenmanville, and Woodville.

On reading the letter from the Woodville Church, the Association voted, that as the Church has satisfactorily represented itself in this body, it be received as a member of the Association, pursuant to a resolution adopted at our last meeting.

A letter was read from the 3d Westerly Church, located at Dorville, R. I., requesting membership in the Association; which was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

Communications from corresponding bodies being called for, Geo. E. Tomlinson appeared as delegate from the Central Association, William C. Kenyon as delegate from the Western Association, and A. B. Cornwell as delegate from the North-Western Association. These brethren gave some account of the condition and prospects of their respective Associations.

On motion, the delegates from Associations, together with Nathan Gardner, a member of the Western Association, who was present, were cordially invited to seats with us.

Visiting brethren generally were also invited to participate in the deliberations of the meeting.

The Moderator then, on motion, appointed a Committee to Nominate Standing Committees, consisting of W. B. Gillette, S. S. Griswold, and Joel A. Dunn. This Committee reported a nomination, and the following Standing Committees were appointed, viz:

On Resolutions—W. C. Kenyon, A. B. Cornwell, L. Crandall, A. H. Lewis. On Petitions—L. M. Cottrell, H. S. Berry, L. D. Titworth. On the State of Religion—L. C. Rogers, A. B. Burdick, Henry Clarke. On Officers—H. H. Baker, W. B. Gillette, S. S. Griswold, Nathan Gardner. On Religious Exercises—Officers of the Greenmanville Church.

The report of the delegate to sister Associations was called for, and read by S. S. Griswold. This report gave a detailed account of the proceedings of the Central, Western, and North-Western Associations, which was listened to with interest.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the portion relating to expenses was referred to the Committee on Finance. It was also voted, that the report be recommended for publication in the Sabbath Recorder, and that a Committee be appointed to prepare an abstract of it for publication in the minutes. H. H. Baker, S. S. Griswold, and E. G. Champlin, were appointed such Committee.

It was voted, that the minutes of this body commence at 1 1/2 o'clock A. M., and close at 5 o'clock P. M.

On motion, the reading of essays was made the special order at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The session closed with prayer by L. C. Rogers.

SIXTH-DAY—MORNING SESSION. The Association met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by A. B. Burdick. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read, corrected, and approved. The Corresponding Secretary made

a verbal report, to the effect that he had received no official letters, but had received several private letters from members of the Virginia Church, the substance of which he stated. On motion, L. Crandall, A. B. Burdick, and S. S. Griswold, were appointed a Committee to consider and report upon the facts stated by the Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Bronson, delegate of the Stonington Union Association, made some remarks, expressing his pleasure in meeting this body, and assuring the Association of the hearty cooperation of the body he represents in the work of evangelizing the world. Mr. Bronson was welcomed to a seat with us.

The hour of 10 o'clock (which was appropriated to essays) having arrived, S. S. Griswold proceeded to read his essay "On the Philosophy of the Future Life, and the Nature of its Rewards and Punishments."

The congregation then sang the hymn commencing, "All hail the power of Jesus' name;" after which A. Herbert Lewis read his essay "On the Inspiration of the Scriptures."

S. R. Wheeler having removed beyond the bounds of the Association; was not present, nor was there any essay from him.

On motion, brethren Griswold and Lewis were requested to furnish copies of their essays for publication in the columns of the Sabbath Recorder.

On motion, the Moderator appointed a Committee to nominate delegates to sister Associations, consisting of J. G. Champlin, J. A. Dunn, and L. M. Cottrell.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions, which were received, and their consideration was made the special order at the opening of the afternoon session.

The Committee on Obituaries presented their report, which was accepted, and ordered printed with the minutes, as follows:

Your Committee on Obituary Notices, in looking over the churches, are not aware of any having fallen by the hand of death, who should be noticed in our minutes, excepting Eld. Azor Esteo, of Petersburg, N. Y. Eld. Esteo was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., near the village of Shiloh, in 1802. He was blessed with religious inclinations from childhood, and was a member of the Baptist Church in that place. When about thirteen years old, he was converted, and became a member of the Church. When grown up to manhood, he was engaged in the business of agriculture, and was very successful in his occupation. After a few years, he became impressed that he could better glorify God in some other calling. He was deeply interested in the cause of the colored people. He closed his business, and went to Bennington, Vermont, and became a student in the Academy in that place. Soon after commencing his studies, the subject of the slave was presented to his mind for investigation, which resulted in his change of views and practice, with some others of the same church, in leaving the Academy, and settling with the Church in Petersburg, N. Y. and by their request was ordained to the work of the ministry, at a meeting of the General Conference held in Alfred, N. Y., in 1833. In 1849, he went to Shiloh, N. J., where he labored acceptably, and very successfully, for many years. He was called to a mission to Virginia. At the termination of his mission there, he returned to his home in Petersburg. Soon after returning, the companion of his youth, the mother of his children, was removed by death. He afterwards married a lady who was a member of the church with him, and still lives to mourn his loss. After his second marriage, he went again to Virginia, where he remained some three years, engaged in preaching and in teaching. He then returned again to his home in Petersburg, and remained on his farm until about five years ago, when he commenced a mission in Franklin Co., Pennsylvania, where he remained the most of the last year, and he is now in the same place. Believing that his end was near, he wished to be taken to his old home. According to his request, he was taken on a bed to Petersburg, in October; and after two weeks' illness, he fell asleep in Christ. "The memory of the just is blessed."

The Committee on Petitions reported, recommending the admission to membership in the Association of the Second Church in Westerly, and that the next meeting of the Association be held with the Church in Berlin, N. Y. The recommendation in regard to the Second Westerly Church was adopted. That in relation to the place of the next meeting, was laid on the table for the present.

The Committee on Finance made a report, which was accepted for future consideration.

After prayer by Henry Clarke, the Association adjourned till 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The session was opened with prayer by A. O. Bronson; after which the list of delegates was read and corrected, so as to indicate those in attendance.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions being in order, the first resolution was read, and after remarks by A. H. Lewis, C. O. Stillman, George E. Tomlinson, A. B. Burdick, Clark Greenman, Nathan Gardner, W. B. Gillette, L. M. Cottrell, Isaac D. Titworth, Charles Saunders, T. S. Greenman, and S. S. Griswold, it was unanimously adopted, as follows:

1. Resolved, That we feel that God is calling us to a thorough and immediate reform, both as to Sabbath observance, and the promulgation of Sabbath truth.

The second resolution was made the subject of remarks by Wm. C. Kenyon, Lucius Crandall, Wm. E. Maxson, George Greenman, L. M. Cottrell, L. C. Rogers, G. B. Utter, and Nathan Gardner, and, after slight amendment, was adopted, as follows:

2. Resolved, That unless the capital of our people is employed, and their business conducted more in accordance with the principles they profess in regard to the Sabbath,

than it is at present, it will be comparatively vain for them to put forth efforts and expend money to advance the cause of the Sabbath in the world.

The further consideration of resolutions was postponed, and the report of the Finance Committee was taken up and adopted.

At 5 o'clock the Association adjourned till 8 o'clock First-day morning, after prayer by A. R. Cornwall.

FIRST-DAY—MORNING SESSION. The Association met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by W. B. Gillette.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to nominate essayists for the next meeting of the Association.

The Committee on the State of Religion, through their Chairman, L. C. Rogers, presented a report, which was adopted, as follows:

The Committee on the State of Religion beg to report, that they find the churches reporting here by letter to be in a prosperous condition. A considerable number have enjoyed precious revivals during the past year. A good degree of Christian union in expressions of gratitude to God for the deliverance of our nation from the greedy man of rebellion. To give a more particular account of the religious standing of the churches, the following extracts from the letters have been taken:

New Market, N. Y.—"As citizens in common, we have shared largely in the merciful Provisions of our Heavenly Father, and as a Church we are no less distinguished for the favor of His Spirit. These letters abound in expressions of gratitude to God for the deliverance of our nation from the greedy man of rebellion. To give a more particular account of the religious standing of the churches, the following extracts from the letters have been taken:

1st Hopkinton, R. I.—"Since our last gathering, we have had no very marked changes. Several of our aged and worthy members have passed over, we hope, to the better land, and we have been rejoicing over the conversion and reception of a number of our precious youth to our membership. Our meetings of worship have been well attended. We have maintained two or three prayer and conference meetings during each week, with interest and profit. These meetings have been blessed with the presence of the Holy Spirit, and we have seen many hearts renewed, and many of the youth have been added to our number who publicly professed to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. The monthly concert and weekly prayer-meetings are sustained, and our Sabbath School is in a flourishing condition."

2d Hopkinton, R. I.—"In taking a retrospective view of the past year, we can but feel that we have been on the decline. Brethren, pray for us, that during the year to come the showers of heavenly grace may descend upon us."

Marlborough, N. J.—"We feel, indeed, that our Heavenly Father has been good to us another year. The clouds one after another have seemed to disappear, and the prospect before us is bright. In the month of March we held a series of meetings for two weeks. Numbers were revived, and eight converts were added to the church in the ordinance of baptism."

Berlin, N. Y.—"Nothing of unusual interest has transpired since our last meeting. Our society, the usual routine of Sabbath worship and conference meetings has been sustained, while Sabbath-School and Bible-class instruction has received marked attention. The cause of the colored people and benevolent movements have met with active co-operation."

Rockville, R. I.—"Our field of labor is being enlarged, and we feel that our responsibilities are increasing, and we greatly desire to have wisdom and grace to discharge our duties acceptably to God. Our congregations have been well sustained during the winter and spring; our prayer meetings have been seasons of refreshment. We have enjoyed some mercy drops."

Westerly, R. I.—"We have kept up the forms of worship, and a degree of spirituality accompanying the same. We had quite a revival in the latter part of the winter, resulting in the conversion of some twenty or thirty souls, as we believe, of which six only united with our church. Some backsliders of our own and other churches were reclaimed."

Plainfield, N. J.—"We can report no additions by conversion to our little band; yet we feel that we still have cause to bless God and take courage, that He has not forsaken us. We often enjoy precious seasons in our prayer meetings, and our Sabbath meetings are well sustained."

Pawcatuck, R. I.—"The spiritual condition of the church, though not as lively as could be desired, is hopeful. The Church has been favored for the year in a revived state. Thirty-nine additions having taken place, while the membership seems to have been in a good degree revived."

New York.—"We have nothing of special interest to communicate, except to acknowledge the goodness of our Heavenly Father. The Church has continued to meet upon the Sabbath. We feel that we have strong reasons to seek to know why we do not increase in members and Christian influence, and apply the remedy if we can reach it."

Greenmanville, Conn.—"We as a Church are in the enjoyment of a good degree of harmony and Christian fellowship. We have had but one addition on profession of faith and baptism. Several have expressed their determination to follow our Heavenly Father in walking in accordance with his requirements. We have conference and prayer meetings, Bible-class and Sabbath-school, which are well attended."

Woodville, R. I.—"The goodness and mercy of God have been richly manifested to us by revival days, the outpouring of the Spirit, and a rapid progress in holiness, and a sure march toward heaven. Through the labor of Eld. C. M. Lewis, the result has been glorious, and great good has been done in the name of Jesus. The Church has been revived, backsliders reclaimed, and sinners converted to Christ."

L. C. ROGERS, Chairman. H. CLARKE, Committee.

The Committee to prepare for the Minutes an abstract of the report of the delegate to sister Associations, reported through H. H. Baker, and the report was adopted.

A report was presented by the Committee on delegates to sister Associations, which, after remarks by several persons, was recommitted.

General Intelligence.

THE WAR.

The war is over. Two dispatches from Secretary Stanton, dated May 31st, show this. One of the dispatches gives the welcome news, that the rebels under Smith and Magruder, west of the Mississippi River, estimated at eighty thousand, have surrendered—men and material of the army and navy. The other dispatch orders, "that in all cases of sentence by military tribunals to imprisonment during the war, the sentence be remitted, and the prisoners be discharged."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Reports from New Orleans state that Colonel Sprague, of General Pope's staff, who has recently returned from a conference with General Kirby Smith, was unsuccessful in his negotiations. The Lee and Johnston terms were offered to Smith for the surrender of his Trans-Mississippi army; but, though it is said he was disposed to accept them and give up further contest, nothing decisive could be accomplished, owing to the rebel Gen. Parsons and Shelby demanding amnesty for themselves. If they are not granted this, they propose to join Maximilian. The rebel Trans-Mississippi troops are reported to be deserting rapidly.

A fight took place on the 12th May in Texas—one account locating it near the old Palo Alto battle field, and another at Boca del Chico Pass—between a detachment of national troops under Colonel Barrett, and the rebels under General Slaughter, in which the latter were at first driven twenty miles towards Brownsville, Texas. The rebels, however, received reinforcements, and Colonel Barrett was compelled to retreat to Brazos, losing seventy-two men in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels fled into a French steamer which was moving up the Rio Grande, during the contest, and drove her back down the river.

Lieutenant Commander Thornton, of the navy, with three vessels, recently made a very successful expedition up the Roanoke river to Halifax, N. C., lately the location of an embryo rebel navy yard, where he captured several vessels with valuable cargoes. The Roanoke river has been cleared of obstructions, and a number of pieces of artillery sunk in it by the rebels have been raised. A large quantity of rebel government cotton is stored along the Roanoke river, and will be captured by the national forces.

The court martial's decision in the case of the explosion of the steamer Sultana, on the Mississippi river, on the 27th of April, has been rendered. It will be remembered that by this catastrophe the lives of about one thousand paroled national soldiers were sacrificed. The Court's decision is, that the explosion was caused by insufficiency of water in the boilers. The Quartermaster's Department at Vicksburg and the Adjutant General of the Department of the Mississippi were also censured in connection with the affair.

A Hartford man promised his five nephews, all of whom were in the army, that he would give them \$5000 each if they would re-enlist. The offer was accepted by every one of them, and they are soon expected home to claim the money, which, by the way, is ready for them.

The celebrated bloodhound "Hero," that was kept by the rebels at Castle Thunder, on purpose to pursue Union prisoners endeavoring to escape, has arrived in New York. He weighs 130 pounds, and is described as a very ugly customer.

A dispatch from St. Louis says Pool's gang of guerrillas surrendered on Saturday. They are the same who lately committed depredations on the telegraph wires near Lexington, and the outrage at Kingsville and Holden, on the extension of the Pacific Railroad.

A committee, of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee has decided to give an anniversary dinner and ball in honor of the fall of Vicksburg, on the 4th of July next, at Saratoga Springs. Gen. Grant is expected to preside.

Sherman expects to leave for the West in a few days. He will lead his soldiers to their homes. He retains, through Gen. Grant, command of the Department of the Mississippi, and will at once resume his duties until civil authority is restored.

Forty-seven millions of Dollars have been provided and set apart by the Government for the payment, so far as possible, of the soldiers of the Union, but especially of those about to be mustered out of the service.

Colonel Regan, late rebel Postmaster General, is said to have been the man to whom Jeff. Davis gave orders to hang Andrew Johnson if he ever caught him.

The reported massacre of paroled rebels by negro troops, and the subsequent shooting of the negroes by federal white soldiers, proves to be a hoax. General Washburne denies the entire story.

The new Amnesty Proclamation is an elaborate document, covering all rebel military and civil officials, and their families. In some respects it is liberal. President Johnson shows it his determination to punish all leading rebels.

The Attorney General has decided that the amnesty proclamation becomes void by the suppression of the rebellion; that the degrees of confiscation are in full force, and that Executive clemency cannot extend to the future.

lars have been subscribed by the wealthy secessionists of Baltimore and vicinity for the purpose of relieving Gen. Lee and his family. Amos Copp, of London, N. H., has had four sons and four sons-in-law in the war. One son and three sons-in-law were killed; and two of his sons were wounded, one of them so badly as to be permanently a cripple.

Official intelligence is received of the unconditional surrender of the town of Havana to the Spanish authorities at Havana.

There were 66,000 men in the military review on Tuesday, and 80,000 in that of Wednesday.

The militia of Mississippi are organizing to put down the guerrillas. General Dodge, now in command at St. Louis, recently received a despatch from General Sanborn, at Springfield, Illinois, announcing the capture of one Brownlow, an escaped rebel under sentence of death, and asking the disposition to be made of him. General Dodge at once telegraphed back the answer, "Shoot him immediately," and he was shot accordingly.

The rebel Legislature of Mississippi has appointed commissioners to visit Washington to confer with President Johnson upon a proposition to call a convention to restore the State to the Union. Telegraphic communication is opened from Memphis to New Orleans.

Guerrillas are ceasing to be troublesome to our communications in the southwest. A nephew of William C. Bryant was recently drowned in the Gulf of Mexico.

Reports from Mexico mention an unsuccessful attempt to kidnap the Emperor by a party of guerrillas. The Governor of South Carolina is a fugitive.

THE LEADING REBELS.

A Washington dispatch says that the grand jury of the District of Columbia have found a true bill of indictment for treason against Jefferson Davis. His trial will take place in Washington as soon as the attendance of witnesses for the prosecution can be procured.

The disguise worn by Davis when captured has been presented to the War Department by his captor, Colonel Fritchard, of the Fourth Michigan cavalry. It consisted of a water-proof cloak and a shawl, the latter worn over the head like a hood to conceal the features. The articles will be sent to Chicago for exhibition at the Sanitary Fair there.

Ex-Governor Lotcher, of Virginia, has been imprisoned in the Old Capitol, James A. Seddon, formerly rebel Secretary of War, has been arrested and imprisoned, with Judge John A. Campbell and R. M. T. Hunter, in a gunboat on the James. The pursuit of Governor ("Extra Billy") Smith is actively carried on.

The rebel General Hood was at last successful in escaping to the west of the Mississippi. His baggage had been taken by federal troops, but he himself had eluded their pursuit. News from Arkansas, to the effect that Kirby Smith was constantly receiving reinforcements, would intimate the falsity of the rumor of Smith's recent death. Dick Taylor and the army at Mobile have been paroled.

Alexander H. Stevens and Postmaster Reagan are confined in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. A dispatch from Washington says Gen. Lee will be indicted by a Grand Jury in Richmond within a few days for treason. When so indicted, his parole is of no use to him, and he will be in the same predicament with Jeff. Davis.

Mrs. Davis, her four children, brother and sister, and Mrs. Clay, go to Savannah from Fortress Monroe, in the Clyde, as permission for them to proceed North has been refused by the War Department.

A search of the baggage of the rebel ladies at Fortress Monroe has been instituted, and a large amount of gold and valuable jewelry found. Nothing was removed save several important documents which were discovered.

HOURS OF LABOR.—A report of a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, on the subject of reducing the hours of industrial labor, has been made by the Chairman, Mr. A. W. Ide. After a recapitulation of the evidence presented to the notice of the Committee—evidence coming from many and varied sources—the Committee avow their concurrence in the conclusions arrived at by the witnesses, viz: that a reduction of the standard of a legal day's labor to eight hours, so far from being a loss or injury to industry or wealth, would be certain to do speedy good, both in moral and intellectual condition of the laboring class. The Committee having recommended the appointment by the Governor of a Commission to collect information and statistics in regard to the hours of labor, the condition and prospects of the industrial classes, and to report the result of their inquiries to the next Legislature, the resolve to that effect was agreed to.

ORIGIN OF THE PENNY-POST.—Macaulay, in his history of England states, that in the reign of Charles II., an enterprising citizen of London, William Dockwray, set up at great expense a penny-post, which delivered letters and parcels six or eight times a day in the busy and crowded streets around the Exchange, and four times a day in the outskirts of the capital. This improvement was, as usual,

strenuously resisted. The porters complained that their interests were attacked, and tore down the placards in which the scheme was announced. A cry was raised that the penny-post was a Popish contrivance. The great Dr. Oates, it was affirmed, had hinted that the Jesuits were at the bottom of the scheme, and that the bags, if examined, would be found full of treason. The utility of the enterprise was, however, so great and obvious, that all opposition proved fruitless.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The grand review of the Army of the Potomac, which took place in Washington on Tuesday of last week, was a magnificent spectacle. The number of troops in line is variously estimated at from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand; and the time occupied in passing a given point was upwards of six hours. No negro troops were in the procession.

Looking up the broad Pennsylvania avenue, says the Times correspondent, there was a continuous moving line, as far as the eye could reach, of national, state, division, brigade, regimental, and other flags. Some of them were new, the stars of gold leaf glittering in the sun, and these contrasted strongly with flags borne in the procession, tattered in battle, or mere shreds. Other flags were thickly covered with names and dates of battle-fields where victories were won by these proud veterans. The flagstaffs were decorated with flowers, and very many bouquets hung from the muzzles of muskets. These troops did not, as to dress, present a worn appearance; they were all well and cleanly clad, and their fine marching elicited praise from every tongue. On the south side of the avenue, fronting the Executive mansion, a stand was hung handsomely and heavily festooned with national flags; at various points were the inscriptions, "Atlanta," "Wilderness," "Stone River," "South Mountain," "Shiloh," "Vicksburg," "Savannah," "Richmond," "Petersburg," and "Coal Harbor."

This stand was, in part, occupied by President Johnson, members of the Cabinet, Generals Grant and Sherman, and other distinguished army officers. On the left were members of the diplomatic corps and their families, two hundred tickets having been issued to this class of spectators. On the stands provided for the purpose were George Bancroft and the following named Governors of states: Grapo, Buckingham, Andrew, Feltz, Fairchild, Bradford, Curtin, and Smith; Senators Wade, Sherman, Wilson, Johnson, Chandler, Harris, Lane, of Kansas; and Representatives Schenck, Hooper, Marston, Lynch, and ex-Speaker Gray. There were at least thirty naval officers bearing the highest rank, and as many army officers, including General Hancock, Wilson, Cadwallader, Hitchcock, Newton and Rawlins.

As corps and divisions passed in review of the President and Lieutenant General Grant, their commanders severally left the column and took seats on the platform. The judges of the courts, the chiefs of the government bureaus and other public officers were similarly accommodated.

The cavalry corps led the march; followed successively by the Ninth, Fifth, and Second corps of the Army of the Potomac. The troops were principally from New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Delaware, Ohio, Western Virginia, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, and Indiana.

Capital Hill was covered with the children of the public schools of Washington, who bore flags and banners with appropriate devices. During the entire march along Pennsylvania avenue, no unpleasant incident occurred to mar the general harmony. The streets were kept entirely clear of pedestrians not belonging to the army, and by this careful management no opportunity for accident or disorderly proceedings occurred.

The army of Gen. Sherman passed in review on Wednesday, May 24th. A correspondent of the N. Y. Times gives the following account of it: "The interest of to-day has exceeded that of yesterday. The Army of the Potomac is our old acquaintance, but the Army of Georgia and Tennessee few people here had ever seen. The most eager interest was therefore exhibited to view the veterans of the West, whose marches can only be counted by thousands of miles.

The magnificent physique of the men at once elicited the admiration of all; tall, erect, broad-shouldered, stalwart men, the peasantry of the West—the best material in the whole world for armies. The brigades moved by with elastic, springing step, in excellent order, and fully equal to the marching of yesterday, save that the intervals between brigades and divisions were longer, though the regiments themselves were kept well closed up. At the head of each brigade was a battalion of black pioneers, the Simon-pure contrabands, in the garments he wore on the plantation, with shawl and axe on the shoulder, marching with even front, stately step and lofty air.

The rear of Gen. Barnum's brigade was brought up by the first genuine pack-mule train ever seen in Washington. I will warrant Barnum had an eye to letting his friends see with what a degree of comfort he travels. It was a most nonchalant, grotesque spectacle—two very diminutive white donkeys bedrobed by two diminutive black contrabands. If that is not a paradox, a dozen patient pack-mules, mounted with Mexican pack-saddles, camp equipage on one side and boxes

of hard-tack on the other; half a dozen contraband females on foot; a dozen contraband males leading the mules; a white soldier or two on horseback, to see that everything was all right; the serants of the mess, and the mule kit, and scattered about on the banners of the mules, reclining very domestically, half a dozen game cocks, a brace of young crows, and a sure-footed goat, all presenting such a scene as brought laughter and cheers from end to end of the avenue.

To give an idea of the length of the column it is only necessary to state, that when the rear of the Fourteenth corps passed over Long Bridge the head of the Twentieth had already crossed the river on the pontoon bridge at the foot of Twentieth street, the route being from the first-named bridge along Maryland avenue to the Capitol on the south side to Third street east, along that northwardly to Maryland avenue, thence westwardly to the Capitol, passing around on the north side to Pennsylvania avenue, up this avenue westwardly by way of Fifteenth street to Twentieth street, and thence south to the river. The entire distance of this column was fully seven miles. These two corps did not embrace more than half the entire force reviewed, which would make the whole column about fifteen miles long. It required a little more than six hours to pass any given point.

From the correspondence of the N. Y. World we clip the following: "Any representation of Sherman's army would have been incomplete which omitted the notorious Bummers. Accordingly, at the end of General Blair's corps appeared the most ludicrous, and at the same time, the most interesting scene, ever witnessed in connection with the army. The brigade of black servants, attended by the guards of the small baggage train, were preceded by two diminutive donkeys, astride of which were two equally diminutive darkies, whose self-complacency was only equalled by the imperturbable animals under them. Then came the strangest lude of animation, equine, canine, bovine, and human, that ever civilian beheld, but which has been common enough in Georgia. Mules, asses, horses, colts, cows, sheep, pigs, goats, racoons mounted on mules, chickens, dogs led by negroes blacker than Erebus. Every beast of burden was loaded to its capacity with tents, baggage, knapsacks, hampers, panniers, boxes, valises, kettles, pots, pans, dishes, demijohns, bird-cages, cradles, mirrors, fiddles, clothing, pianicinos, and an occasional black woman. In effect, Sherman gave us a sample of his army as it appeared on the march through the Carolinas. He is, in fact, moving to another camp, and to-day's display was a perfect picture of his progress, only more orderly and no foraging. Some of the negroes appeared to have three days' rations in their ample pouches, and ten days' more on the animals they rode. The property was complete; the goats, dogs, mules, and horses, were already veterans in the field, and tramped along as if the brute world were nothing but to carry out with a daily camp. Thus we saw the show Sherman lived upon the enemy."

THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.—The true story of the yellow fever plot, as developed at a trial in Canada, is as follows: "One Dr. Blackburn, a secessionist, a Mississippian, living in Canada, hired Godfrey Hyams, whom he had known in Arkansas, and now met in Canada, to carry into the United States, and to Washington City, Norfolk, Newbern and elsewhere, certain trunks full of clothing infected with the virus of yellow fever. Blackburn had procured this clothing from Bermuda; it is said: He promised Hyams a large sum of money; "he said that I could make an independent fortune, and that I could do more good for the Confederate cause than if I were to bring one hundred thousand men to reinforce General Lee; that I would come to have more honor and glory to my name than the General had. I asked him the nature of the expedition, when he told me that I should have a quantity of clothing to dispose of by auction in Washington and other cities, and that the clothes would have yellow fever in them; that they were to be distributed in places held by the federalists, so that they would be sick, and that they would easily be driven from the Confederacy territory held by them; that the clothes had been infected with yellow fever by the Doctor himself, and that they would consist of shirts and coats."

CURIOSITIES FROM SIAM.—The Siamese Government, through Rev. Dr. House, American missionary to Bangkok, has requested from the United States Mint a list of plans and specifications for the machinery necessary to produce coin in the perfection of that of the United States. Dr. House brought to ex-Governor Pollock, Director of the Mint, a present in the shape of two sets of the silver coins of Siam. That Government now has coining machinery, and gets up very fair coin—quite as good as that of several European countries. Its first efforts in that respect produced nothing but nuggets or lumps of silver. The standard of value is the tical, which is the equivalent of sixty cents. The double tical is their largest silver coin, and their smallest is about the size of a dachshut, in value about three and a half cents. We present to the mint includes a set of these nuggets, and a set of the new style of money, which is really a handsome coin.

MEMORIAL TREES.—One of the most beautiful and poetic suggestions which we have noticed since the death of our lamented President, is that of memorial trees, commemorative of that event, should be planted in all parts of the country. Hundreds and thousands of monuments would thus be erected to him all over the land, growing stronger, taller and dearer each succeeding year, typical of the love of all good people for the memory of that great and good man whose virtues we, our children, and our children's children, should forever cherish in grateful remembrance. We would be glad to see this beautiful idea acted upon, and would advise the planting of oaks, elms, or some other sturdy tree, whose life outlives generation after generation of men.

THE TRIANGLE OF THE CONSTITUTIONS was adjourned two days of last week in order to allow time for examining the documents recently obtained in Richmond and at other points in the South. Since it was renewed, considerable new testimony has been obtained. The case does not improve for the criminals.

A PROPOSITION to pay the National Debt by subscriptions at \$10,000 per share, is popular in New York. One hundred and eleven shares were taken last week.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The original ordinance of secession of the state of Virginia recently came into the hands of a German citizen of Philadelphia. It was entrusted to a German printer, then a resident of Richmond, to be lithographed, and remained in his hands until General Grant captured the city. The Richmond printer then came north, and gave the paper to his Philadelphia friend. The ordinance is written in a plain, neat hand, on parchment paper, and is signed by about eighty of the principal rebels of the state.

A serious accident occurred on the Richmond and City Point (Va.) Railroad, but two miles from the former place, on Sunday night, May 31st. A trestle bridge, which had probably been undermined by a flood of water from a very heavy rain storm, then prevailing, gave way, precipitating the train into the swollen stream. Two men were killed, four are missing, supposed to be drowned, and fourteen were injured, some of them seriously.

President Johnson has respectfully declined the proffered coach and span of horses tendered by the merchants of New York, for the reason that he has ever held that those occupying official positions should not accept such presents. He asks, however, to be permitted to retain the parchment conveying the sentiments of the donors, regarding it as a mark of high respect from kind friends and loyal citizens.

Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, Benjamin Wade of Ohio, and Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, have been abandoned by their rebel owners, and the government took the pay. A good many of the army officers are buying lands at the S. C. South. Some of the officers of the army of the Potomac have bought peach farms in Maryland, and are going into peach raising.

The Elmira Advertiser says that recently one of the night express trains east overtook a deer on the track near Cameron. It was caught on the cow-catcher of the locomotive, and the employees of the train secured it with only a leg broken. The railroad men like venison, and therefore quickly disposed of the deer among themselves.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Club has unanimously agreed upon the following as the twelve best varieties of pears: First six, the Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Urbaniste, Bourne d'Anjou, Sheldon, and Seckel; second six, the Onondaga (Swain's Orange), Merriam, Doyenne Rosescu, Vicar of Wakefield, Paradise d'Automne, and Fulton.

It has been ascertained that over one hundred thousand bales of cotton were burned at Mobile upon the approach of our forces to that place. Some of the estimates place the number as high as one hundred and twenty thousand. In round figures, the value of the cotton burned was over twenty millions of dollars. During a heavy thunder storm, a young lady in Natick, Mass., retired to bed in company with her sister, and the two were conversing together, when there came a tremendous thunder clap. The young lady started up in much fright, asking her sister if she was not afraid, and almost instantly fell back dead.

In Massachusetts, in 1863, 30,314 children were born; of whom 15,692 were males and 14,719 females; 10,873 couples married, and 27,751 persons died. Compared with the returns in 1860, before the breaking out of the war, there were 5,737 fewer births, 1,531 less marriages, and 4,683 more deaths.

The "American News Company," of New York, which supplies dealers throughout the country with newspapers, reports about forty million papers as having been distributed by the company during eleven months of the last year. In that time the receipts amounted to \$2,226,379. The packing paper and twine cost \$12,000.

The Troy Times says that Wednesday morning a well known popular writer of one of the city papers, and for the press in general, sold \$1,170 in gold. He has had it for four years—saw it arise from par to 386—but did not avail himself of the golden opportunity to sell. It went off at 126 2/3.

The manufactory of St. Gobain, Aiene, France, has been employed six years in fabricating a lens two feet in thickness, which it has now given as a present to the observatory of Paris, for the large telescope in course of manufacture, the power of which will exceed that of any instrument known.

Mrs. McBride, of Clinton county, Penn., was terribly burned a few evenings since by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. She was alone in the house at the time, and tried to get at a brook near by, but could not get the gate open. She died from her injuries on the following day.

The amendment to the constitution of Connecticut, extending the suffrage to colored citizens, has passed by the necessary two-third vote, and will be sent to the people for ratification or rejection. The vote stood 156 to 77, and was divided on strictly party lines.

Three cargo boats ago two cargoes of sugar were landed at St. Louis direct from Cuba. The duty, fifty-one thousand dollars, was paid in gold. This foreshadows a resumption of the river commerce to which St. Louis was indebted for her former prosperity.

A furious wind, rain and hail storm passed over portions of Missouri and Kansas on Wednesday evening, May 24th, blowing down houses and fences, uprooting trees, and doing immense damage. Many persons were seriously injured.

A young man was arrested in New Bedford last week, who, on the 14th of January last, stole \$7000 in cash and \$40,000 in United States and other securities from his father, a wealthy citizen of New Orleans.

A Scotchman found some pictures of Booth on sale in Boston, smashed the window where they were exhibited, crushed the frames and portraits, and went his way rejoicing.

Edward Rathroon, a determined bonamy jumper, has been sentenced to be shot at Harrisburg, Penn., on Friday, the 9th of June.

St. Marks and Tallahassee, Florida, surrendered to our forces on the 9th of May, and the steam Spray to Lieut. Gibson, of the Mahaaka, on the 10th.

Frederick Seward was informed for the first time on Tuesday of last week, of the assassination of the President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST CENTRAL ASSOCIATION will hold its Thirtieth Anniversary with the Church at DeWey, N. Y., on Fifth-day, June 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M. J. Bennett Clarke was appointed to preach the opening discourse; J. M. Todd, alternate. The Essayists appointed were Wm. M. Jones, on Personal Intuition in Missions; C. H. Maxson, on the Witnessing Spirit; and J. Bennett Clarke, on the Social Power of the Church. J. B. WALLS, Sec. Secy.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST WESTERN ASSOCIATION will hold its Thirtieth Anniversary with the 2d Church in Alfred, N. Y., commencing on Fifth-day before the third Sabbath in June, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. Leonard Anderson was appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse; J. R. Irish, alternate. During the meeting, Prof. Allen will be expected to present an Essay on the subject of Communion. E. A. GAMM, Sec. Secy.

NEW YORK MARKET—MAY 29, 1865. Ashes—Fog 25. Paris 75 3/4 60. Flour and Meal—Fog, 6 00/10 25 for low grades of Western 22 1/2, 7 1/2 1/2 for shipping Ohio, 7 1/2 1/2 for trade and family brands, 8 1/2 1/2 for St. Louis extra. Flour 6 00/10 25. Corn Meal, 4 1/2 1/2 for 1st quality, 4 1/2 1/2 for 2nd quality. Green-Wheat, 1 1/2 1/2 for 1st quality, 1 1/2 1/2 for 2nd quality. Barley Malt 1 1/2 1/2 for 1st quality, 1 1/2 1/2 for 2nd quality. Beans, 1 1/2 1/2 for 1st quality, 1 1/2 1/2 for 2nd quality. Peas, 1 1/2 1/2 for 1st quality, 1 1/2 1/2 for 2nd quality. Potatoes, 1 1/2 1/2 for 1st quality, 1 1/2 1/2 for 2nd quality. Turkeys, 1 1/2 1/2 for 1st quality, 1 1/2 1/2 for 2nd quality. Hens, 1 1/2 1/2 for 1st quality, 1 1/2 1/2 for 2nd quality. Eggs, 1 1/2 1/2 for 1st quality, 1 1/2 1/2 for 2nd quality.

DEATHS.—In Ashland, Minn., April 26th, 1865, Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Hill, aged 83 years, 10 months, and 16 days. In Ashland, Minn., March 28th, 1865, Mrs. Maria Ann Hill, aged 82 years, 10 months, and 4 days. In Ashland, Minn., May 27th, 1865, Mrs. Maria Ann Hill, aged 82 years, 10 months, and 4 days. In Ashland, Minn., May 27th, 1865, Mrs. Maria Ann Hill, aged 82 years, 10 months, and 4 days.

LETTERS.—Ephraim Hanson, C. B. Toothaker, A. C. Piper, E. W. Babcock, J. J. G. Jones, J. E. Van L. E. Dunn, J. H. Wells, J. C. Brown, W. H. Webb (sent.), J. H. Train (opposite to me) at Western Association.

RECEIPTS.—All payments for the Sabbath Recorder are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. For the sake of the subscribers, the collector which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the collection.

Thomas B. Green, Ashaway, \$2 00 1/2 25 Robert Langworthy, Potter Hill, 2 00 1/2 25 D. A. Davis, Marlboro, 2 00 1/2 25 W. W. Babcock, Eastport, Wis., 2 00 1/2 25 Isaac Maris, Parole, Kansas, 2 00 1/2 25 David Rogers, 3d New York, 2 00 1/2 25 C. B. Toothaker, Harrisville, 2 00 1/2 25 Joseph J. Green, Adams Center, 2 00 1/2 25 Linda F. Sackett's Harbor, 2 00 1/2 25 Judith Clarke, 2 00 1/2 25 Fanny A. Grandall, 2 00 1/2 25 Rowell Chase, 2 00 1/2 25 Eunice Edwards, Scott, 2 00 1/2 25 T. H. Mason, West Edmeston, 2 00 1/2 25 Alex. Campbell, 2 00 1/2 25 E. W. Babcock, 2 00 1/2 25 P. F. Driscoll, 2 00 1/2 25 Amos Wilcox, South Brookfield, 2 00 1/2 25 Silas Palmer, Alfred, 2 00 1/2 25 G. K. Kenyon, Alfred Center, 2 00 1/2 25

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